The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870. NUMBER 213.

WASHINGTON.

Butler's Rejoinder to Dawes' Speech of Thursday.

Curtin's Testimony in the Gold Crisis Investigation.

Gould and Fisk Beaten at Their Own Game.

Anthracite Coal to go on the Free List.

The New Funding Bill.

A Specimen Treaty for the Sale of Indian Lands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

BUTLER RETURNS TO HIS CHARGES.

The general considers that Butler would lack the earliest opportunity for another shot at Dawes was received this afternoon. Butler got half of hour from the House, and, as trouble, and occupied it in his usual manner. The House didn't pay much attention to him, and it was evident from the first hour that he would never fill up. He showed a good deal of bitterness, and spoke some what significantly of the connection of the President at once great and good men. The sentiment of the House was shown by the manner in which the members turned their backs on Butler. Dawes rose in response. He had nothing more to say, however, and merely remarked that the remarks he made up and before the House, and he intended to stand by it without reserve or retraction.

THE FARMY BILL.

Secretary Boutwell has been at the Capitol several times this week, talking with the Senate Finance Committee on its pending bill about the Farmy bill, and cognate topics. The committee do not wish to report this bill till after the bill year before the Senate is out of the way. They are pretty sure to concur with the Secretary's views as set forth in his report. He is still strong in the conviction that a general reduction of taxation best be put off till next year, and the committee and a good many Senators seem inclined to take a different view of the situation.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The books of the Treasury Department show that there is a steady increase in the number of National Banks with an increasing circulation of about four hundred dollars per day, and a corresponding increase of paying into liquidation. They are expected for all the advantages of National Banks, but are not subject to the restrictions and conditions of the latter institutions. The House Committee on Banking Affairs is overlooking a bill making it imperative on these banks to wear gilt edge bonds or cease to that their circulation can be given to bona fide banks in sections where the quota of circulation is not full.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The question as to the relations between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads as to the ownership of the five mile section at Ogden, in the Salt Lake Valley, is not yet settled, but will be soon as a full survey of the section determines the best point for making the junction and putting up buildings. The California branch of the road has just drawn a government subsidy for a section of 18 miles between Sacramento and Folsom. The total issue for this road is $1,970,560, on 128 miles.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has finished an investigation of the affairs of the Board of Education. The Board and have passed a resolution informing the Secretary of the Interior up to the time of the last appointments on the board, everything was harmonious and the schools prosperous. Now all is confusion, and the Secretary is prepared to reorganize the board and make such removals and appointments as its efficiency requires.

THE CASE TAINTS.

The Ways and Means are so continually trotting to-day what they did yesterday, that it is hard to get hold of it in order to keep a record of their action. Their last proposal is to let anthracite coal in free, and to put bituminous coal at the present rate of duty. The House is getting over-anxious to have them bring in their tariff bill, and clamor for action.

COBURN'S TESTIMONY.

The examination of Corbin, of the New York and Washington, was continued to-day before Garfield's Committee for four hours. He was very reticent and somewhat evasive yesterday when interrogated about his relations with Grant. He admitted that he had seen the President frequently, and spoke some what significantly of the influence of Mrs. Grant over her husband. He was not sure that he had ever spoken to Grant about the Gold bill, but was certain that he had not done so in the presence of others. He had never had any conversation with Grant in which the latter had expressed himself in favor of the bill

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.
Daily Tribune, delivered, per week $0.20
Do. do. do. one month 0.85
Do. do. do. three months 2.50
Do. do. do. one year 10.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Daily Tribune, by mail, Sundays excepted, in Town and Country, per annum $8.00
Do. do. do. three months 2.00
Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed, will please state in addition to the present address, the name of the Post Office to which it is desired to have it changed.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express or Post Office order, at our risk. Currency should be sent in registered letters.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.—To-morrow's TRIBUNE will contain the usual supplementary sheet of twenty columns of entertaining and instructive reading.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

If the Constitutional Convention shall introduce no other reform than the prohibition of special legislation recommended in the report of the Legislative Committee, it will have insured a constitution so far superior in these respects to the present to deserve adoption by an overwhelming vote, and to more than pay for the cost of the convention. We find among the classes of special and local laws which it is proposed to prohibit, are those "for incorporating private corporations, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village." On referring to the "Private Laws of 1867," in 3 volumes octavo, containing in all 2,623 pages, we find that there were 1,074 pages of special and local laws, relating to either individuals or corporations, incorporating them or amending their charters, which this clause would have prevented. A few of these acts were for proper and wise purposes, and to such cases the reader is asked for one city, if obtained under a general law, would have benefited every other city in the State, and saved the need often of similar special legislation for other cities.

All cities can incorporate under a general law; or, if the proper provision is made, can amend their charters as they do in Iowa, under a general law, by submitting the amendment to the vote of the people. This answers the purpose of all but those who have some "axe to grind," some unfair advantage to obtain over the real purpose of the interests they pretend to be serving.

All such private municipal bills, when they come before the Legislature, are immediately understood to "have money in them," and, from being the rule, they cannot be passed without it.

But we earnestly hope the convention will not confine its prohibition of special legislation to public corporations. To do this would still leave the Legislature under the domination of the lobby until fleeced by private corporations, or to buy various so-called "laws," each one of which is a law for enriching some corporation at the cost of the public. Of the 2,623 pages of special legislation enacted by the Legislature of 1867, it is safe to say that more than one-thousand pages were acts incorporating private companies and amendatory of charters previously granted. The entire relief granted, so far as it was equitable, might have been had under general laws, and, had such been in existence, and private legislation prevented, the portion asking for new acts would have been acted on aggregate expense amounting without doubt to several millions of dollars, and the State would have been spared the disgrace of having one of the most corrupt Legislatures in the Union.

There are a good many legislative dictators in this State who are responsible witnesses will testify that their number left home ill-fed broke, for Springfield, to attend the session of the Legislature, and in a few weeks sent home from five to fifteen thousand dollars, as the visible profits of a business to which he gave a salary of two dollars a day, and paid four dollars per diem for board.

All this came from special legislation, and justly all of it from the acts relating to municipal corporations, railroad, banking, insurance, telegraph, and so on. This great gap the report of the Legislative Committee proposes to fill. It proposed a clause forbidding special legislation in many cases in which it is seldom, or never, applied for, viz.:

"For granting for the support of common schools.

"For interest on money.

"For providing for the opening and conducting of highways for any object, or designating the places of same.

"For providing for the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to infants, or others, under legal disability.

"For the protection of game.

"For granting for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases."

These are but the "mint, anise, and cumin" of special legislation. Let not the Committee on Legislation expend so much force on these trifles as to induce them to neglect the weightier matters which called a thousand people of the State together in special session, and have been a stench in the nostrils of the people at every session held under the present constitution. Let the convention hold the committee up to its full duty in this matter.

THE POLICE AND THE THIEVES.

THE TRIBUNE, yesterday, published a list of the persons arrested by the police of the South Division for vagrancy during the past year. The number was 295. Of the number many were arrests of the same person. About fifty were clear cases of vagrancy, being persons of idle, dissipated habits, who were sent to the Bridewell to keep them out of mischief. These persons generally served out their terms of imprisonment. There were, however, about 200 arrests of men who are openly and avowedly thieves, pickpockets, robbers, burglars, and ruffians. These men are known to the police, and there is no mystery as to their profession. It is only by rare chance that there is evidence enough to convict these men of the crimes they commit.

They are the men who crowd upon the bar-rooms; who gather at the entrances of theatres and places of amusement; who follow ladies on the street, and tear their clothes and jewelry from their persons; who strike men down in the street at night; who steal horse-robes, rob hall-ways, and commit burglaries. The police arrest them time after time, and they are fined $100 by the Police Court. There can be no question that the police of the Police Court have done their duty. But an inspection of the record shows that, but in a few instances have these thieves either paid the fine or served out the imprisonment. The means of escape are threefold. First, the pardon of the Mayor is sought. This has been granted during the last year to persons named in the list of fines. The next course is to have the sentence suspended on condition of leaving the city. This has been done in this case. The next resort is to give security and appeal to the next to the Circuit Court. This has been done in a few cases. It must be remembered that we have given only the figures of the arrests in the South Division. They are duplicated in each of the other divisions. The pardon of the Mayor is an absolute discharge. The suspension of the sentence for robbery stands the same, because the person does not leave the city, and consents to prosecution whenever. The appeal is also an effectual escape. The bail is furnished by a person who is a professional bondsman, who, for a consideration usually small fee, executes the appeal bond. The appeal acts as a *supersedeas* of the case, and the city did not, during the last year, bring one of these appeal cases to trial.

It will be seen, therefore, that all the labor of the police was frustrated, and that these notorious and professional thieves, pickpockets, burglars, and robbers annoyed the citizens impunity. Of what use is it to arrest them if they are to be discharged? It is of no use. The only thing for the police to pick up a dozen of these thieves at night and keep them locked up all morning—locking them for that night, at least, from mischief; but, as we have said, the police have done their duty, defeated by the false sympathy and utter carelessness of the proper authorities.

Judge Tuthill Bliss has been in the office of City Attorney; he has taken up this subject freshly, and is of course shocked at the enormity and the obstruction of justice in all cases but two. But the difficulties are so large, and the value of the end has now to be tested. It is not likely that Mr. Bliss will persist at vast cost of time, if it be to reach anything. This question has just, if itself up, will probably be settled by the appeal business.

There are certain things which must be done, and one of them is to make the police force of sufficient number to protect the citizens. The City Council and the Commission Council must devise some plan whereby the city should be represented that no appeal bond should be taken that is not sufficient; and the city should be represented in the Circuit Court that all cases appealed to it should be forced to trial without delay. If the officers having in charge the legal business of the city will only do their duty, and will appear and prosecute to sentence and imprisonment, the police can in forty-eight hours deliver on the Police Court every professional thief and burglar in Chicago. It may be that the present legal officers of the city have too many duties to perform, and have no time to give to the special prosecution of this class of offenders; in that case the Common Council, or, possibly, a Citizens' Committee, might employ additional counsel to give legal effect to the work of the police.

It is a common thing to abuse and denounce the police, and too often individual officers justly deserve it. At the end of a year the case now presented is whether we will sustain the Police Commissioners in their struggle with the thieves, burglars, and foot-pads, or whether the latter shall have unmolested and unchecked sway. On this point there ought to be no hesitation. If the Mayor will not pardon; if sentences are not suspended; if the fraudulent appeals be broken up, the police have shown their capacity to find and bring to justice every professional thief in Chicago. Shall they be supported in so doing or not?

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The annual report of the Canal Trustees, which we publish elsewhere, will be read with unusual interest at this time—the Constitutional Convention having had the canal question under discussion during the whole of the present week. The report supplies us with the figures needed to form the ground-work of an intelligent discussion of the subject, in its fiscal relations; its economical features—that is, the object which the canal has on railroad freights—being an entirely different question.

The cost of the canal has been approximately as follows:

Paid by the State prior to the Lasalle Lease	$1,566,000
Lasalle Lease	1,000,000
Excess of canal debt over sinking fund, 1869	4,807,484
	$11,367,484

It is probably safe to deduct $1,367,484 as representing the loss incurred in expenditures on the work between the years 1845 and 1848, leaving the actual cost of the work about $10,000,000.

The receipts and expenditures of the canal for the last twenty-one years, exclusive of sales of lands and lots, are given in the report. Taking the last ten years (1860 to 1869 inclusive) as a fair basis for an average, we find that the *net earnings* of the property have been as follows:

1860	$ 58,977	1865	$ 154,000
1861	84,000	1866	184,000
1862	113,000	1867	162,000
1863	118,000	1868	191,000
1864	97,000		
		Total	$1,343,199

Being an average of $134,919 per annum, or about 1 3-10 per cent per annum on its cost. In its present condition it will not pay the interest on the debt which the city of Chicago has already expended in deepening it. The business of the canal has remained about stationary since 1864. In certain branches of transportation it has declined, but the gross receipts from tolls have remained about the same, and, as the report informs us that the *rates* of toll have not been changed since 1848, it is evident that the aggregate of the articles transported must have been substantially unchanged. The expenses of repairs and operation have largely increased since 1861.

These figures show that it is imperatively necessary for the State to either enlarge and improve the canal and rear to the capacity of steamboat navigation, or to abandon the former to the city of Chicago in perpetuity, to secure the debt of $2,500,000 incurred in deepening the summit level.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE POOR.

The Board of Supervisors have what is called a Committee on the Poor House and Paupers," the same committee which has the recent contract for furnishing heating apparatus for the Insane Hospital at Jefferson. The county has also an officer known as the County Agent. These officials have charge of the poor, and also of the outside relief to the poor. There are benevolent provisions for the relief of the poor in the supplying of fuel to those who may be destitute. The county, by contract or otherwise, has arranged for the delivery of 2,000 tons of fuel to Erie each alight dollar per ton; the same to be delivered in half tons upon the orders of the County Agent. The poor apply to the County Agent, obtain his order for a half ton of Erie coal, and it is delivered. The Supervisor for West Chicago, Mr. Conrad Seipp, is the only one among ten, who has recently taken steps to investigate the weights of these loads of coal as delivered upon these orders, and he caused twelve loads to be re-weighed immediately upon their delivery. The result is thus stated by him:

Jan. 15, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Michael O'Connell, 227 Jour b Green street, weighing 960 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 18, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to John Stanton, No. 129 West Lake street, weighing 1,000 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 20, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Andrew Hunter, No. 316 North Union street, weighing 960 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 21, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to William Lock, 200 Jefferson street, weighing 960 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 20, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Thomas Johnson, No. 61 West Indiana street, weighing 1,000 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 18, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Mrs. Hunter, No. 316 North Union street, weighing 960 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 21, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to William Lock, 200 Jefferson street, weighing 960 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 20, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Thomas Johnson, No. 61 West Indiana street, weighing 1,000 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 18, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Mrs. Hunter, No. 316 North Union street, weighing 960 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 21, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Mrs. Maggie Rolader, No. 127 Chicago avenue, weighing 1,000 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 20, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Mrs. Johnson, corner of Sherry and Division streets, weighing 960 pounds; no pounds short.

Jan. 18, 1870.—Half ton coal delivered to Joseph Jones, corner of Sherry and Division streets, weighing 960 pounds; no pounds short.

In these twelve half tons there is a deficit of 979 pounds. In but one case was the full weight delivered; and in that case we are informed, the woman demonstrated with the driver until he took some lumps out of a load intended for another person and added them to her load. These figures tell their own doleful story. The poor have the humiliation of begging for this coal, and it is recorded that the public have given them 1,000 pounds back. The county pays for the full weight, and here is the official statement of the proper office, charged with the duty, that in but one case out of the twelve investigated by him has there been the weight of coal delivered that was called for by the county order. The committee of the Supervisors, as well as the County Agent, owe it to the public to interpose their authority, if necessary, to protect both the public and the poor.

GRANT, HALLECK, AND THOMAS.

When General George H. Thomas was on the Pacific coast he stood with Gen. Halleck, and, while under the genial influences of the occasion, the latter made a speech, in which he told, for the first time, the "true history" of the contemplated removal of General Thomas just before the battle of Nashville. In that speech General Halleck intimated, if indeed he did not say, that Grant was impatient to remove Thomas, and named his successor, and issued orders to that effect, but that, providentially, those orders had to pass through Halleck's hands; that he labored hard with Lincoln and Stanton to arrest the order, and they refused; that, finally, Stanton agreed not to report him if he disobeyed Grant's orders to remove Thomas; that he did withhold the order until Thomas was ready to fight, and then no one had the courage to remove him.

The other side of the story, to now made public. The whole correspondence is with Halleck. It shows that on the 15th of Nov., 1864, General Grant, then at City Point, telegraphed Thomas to attack Hood, and Thomas answered that he would do so without delay. On the day preceding Thomas's dispatch Grant dictated a letter unwilling to attack. On the 5th Grant directed Halleck to order Dodge to reinforce Thomas, and, while saying that there was no better man than Thomas, he added that unless he did attack he should be ordered to turn the command to another, and suggested Schofield. To this Halleck immediately answered that if Mr. Wilkes Thomas removed to give the order, and added: "No one here will interfere." That same night Grant telegraphed Halleck to Thomas, pointing out to him the grand opportunity of destroying one whole army of the rebels, and of the same time recovered Halleck, saying that he wanted right hand, no longer, in the service of the country.

A couple of newspaper items attributed to Grant in Cincinnati are either more than usually false or more than usually true. In the first he is made to say that he is "not a candidate for President, and will not be." In the second he is made to say that he "will be elected." The College Editor's Bureau of Washington, not in correspondence in its items, can only guess which.

We are indebted to Gen. Bruce Ayers, New York, for a copy of their Abridged Revised Standing Tactics made at their January. The new tactics are based on those of Hardee, and Upton and Emory have also been consulted for the best points of each.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS in the city of New Jersey persistently refused, either by Mr. Hasbrouck, or New York, the order of a revised system of photographic engraving from one. The system is the invention of Mr. Hasbrouck, and the revision is a great improvement in it, as it does away with the necessity of the operator's touching the plate at all, and thus saves the time of the artist. The process is said to be perfect in every respect, and will last twenty years.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, on the 14th, will receive sealed bids for the following blank books: 1 Ledger, Index; 1 Journal, Index; 1 Cash Book, Index; 2 Day Books, Index; 1 Bank Book, Index; 1 Bill Book, Index; 1 Order Book, Index; 1 Receipt Book, Index; 1 Check Book, Index; 1 Record Book, Index; 1 Minute Book, Index; 1 Tax Book, Index; 1 Delinquent Tax Book, Index; 1 Redemption Book, Index; 1 Book of Assessment Rolls, Index; 1 Book of Tax Rolls, Index; 1 Book of Delinquent Tax Rolls, Index; 1 Book of Redemption Rolls, Index; 1 Book of Tax Sale Rolls, Index; 1 Book of Tax Deeds, Index; 1 Book of Tax Sale Certificates, Index; 1 Book of Redemption Certificates, Index; 1 Book of Tax Deed Certificates

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Annual Report of the Trustees.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Year 1869.

Statistics of the Carrying Trade of the Canal.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LASALLE, Jan. 28, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, held at the office of the Canal Company, in the city of Ottawa, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1870, present, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, President, and Trustees Hon. Thomas Dyer, Hon. Thomas Drummond, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Hon. Thomas Dyer, Jr., Hon. Thomas Drummond, Jr., and Hon. Thomas Hoyne, 3d, the following report was submitted and ordered to be published:

To the Stockholders of the Illinois and Michigan Canal:

In pursuance of the requirements of the charter of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Trustees submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the Canal for the year 1869:

The receipts from tolls, rents, water-power, and all other sources, during the year, were as follows:

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1869	$ 23,222 19
Tolls received from collectors	1,000,000 00
Rents received from collectors	15,000 00
Water-power received from collectors	1,000 00
Received from Canal Trustees	1,000 00
Received from Canal Trustees, Jr.	1,000 00
Received from Canal Trustees, 3d	1,000 00
Received from Canal Trustees, Jr.	1,000 00
Received from Canal Trustees, 3d	1,000 00
Total	$1,044,222 19

The disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Paid for repairs	$ 50,000 00
Paid for salaries	15,000 00
Paid for water-power	1,000 00
Paid for interest on bonds	1,000 00
Paid for interest on bonds	1,000 00
Paid for interest on bonds

SPRINGFIELD.

The Convention Yesterday.

Petitions, Communications, and Resolutions.

Debate on the Internal Improvement Question Continued.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 28.

A PROTRACTED CONTEST OF RARE.

The business of the morning hour to-day was interrupted. Mr. Snyder rose and gave a notice to the effect that he had introduced a resolution in relation to the convention to be held in Chicago. His speech was very brief, and kept the House in a roar of laughter. He said he had a resolution to offer, but was not going very deliberately from the high price of its cost, which was said, while it would be a good thing for women in the way of supplying them with work, it would be a poor investment for the acquaintances of the mover. Which was loud, while it was understood that the mover was going to be paid out of the House fund in terrible dividends, and which he would give the party to be elected within easy reach a quantity of good whisky at a low price. Mr. Chandler inquired as to whether the Quaker when he acted that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Wright exhibited just the least bit of facetiousness when he moved to amend by inserting, "And that the Secretary of State be instructed to furnish the committee, at the proper time, with a copy of the Constitution of 1848, as it stands at present." However, the whole episode was in no manner noticeable with the day's discussion upon the internal improvement question shortly after, even if not as important.

STATIONERY CLERKS.

Mr. Trumbull, not satisfied with the voluminous exhibition that have already been furnished the Committee by the Auditor and Secretary of State, and about which there have been filed during the last three days dozens of the Internal Improvement documents, offered a resolution that this body be furnished with the exact amount appropriated out of all the General Assemblies, for the last ten years. That will, possibly, give copyists a prosperous job, if it should be adopted.

ABSENTEES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Yesterday's debate on the motion to force the county organist in all criminal cases, Courtlines, ing the last that it is almost impossible to convict a man, no matter what the offense, it is probable that this resolution will meet with but little consideration at the hands of the Committee on Bill of Rights, to whom it was referred.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

The bankers of the city was resumed in the discussion of the Internal Improvement question. Mr. Bissell finished the speech which he began yesterday, and which was over five hours in length, and was listened to attentively and thoroughly. He was followed by Mr. Carey, who wished that he was merely a delegate to the Convention, as he could then speak through, gave strong evidence of being opposed to any canal from the Lakes to the Mississippi through Wisconsin, via Green Bay, but he is not in favor of the one another route through Illinois. His speech was a sort of running argument, he being constantly interrupted by various questions. The one which elicited the most reply, and which was the most pointed, was that he elicited from other speaking, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company was only bound to construct the canal when they could do so at a profit. Mr. Carey replied that he was not aware that the Illinois Central Railroad Company had any such contract, and that he was not aware that they were not bound to construct the canal, whether it paid or not. He was opposed to the Illinois Central Railroad Company having all the vested rights of which they had been deprived, and because a monopoly having all the vested rights of which they had been deprived, and because a monopoly having all the vested rights of which they had been deprived, and because a monopoly